

FILED 10 OCT 13 1315USDC-OR

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON
MEDFORD DIVISION

ROBERT JACKSON,

Petitioner, Civil No. 10-1189-CL

v.

REPORT AND
RECOMMENDATION

J.E. THOMAS,

Respondent.

CLARKE, Magistrate Judge.

Petitioner's Application to Proceed in forma pauperis
Petition (#1) "Exhibit 1" is allowed.

Petitioner, an inmate in the custody of the United States
Bureau of Prisons, filed a petition under 28 U.S.C. sec. 2241,
alleging "the rules for determining early release for
participation in RDAP are being inappropriately applied
because they are invalid." Petition (#1) p. 3. Although not
specifically alleged in the petition, petitioner presumably
seeks early release.

Petitioner alleges that he has filed a "BP-9" but has not received a response. Petitioner alleges "(i)f I were to be awarded the time off by the courts I wouldn't have time to exhaust my administrative remedies - I'm continuing my administrative remedies in addition to this filing." Id., p. 4.

The Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA), 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a) provides that "[n]o action shall be brought with respect to prison conditions under section 1983 of this title, or any other Federal Law, by a prisoner confined in any jail, prison, or other correctional facility until such administrative remedies as are available are exhausted." See, Wyatt v. Terhune, 315 F.3d 1108, 1119 (9th Cir. 2003). Porter v. Nussle, 532 U.S. 731 (2001); Booth v. Churner, 532 U.S. 731 (2001); Nyhuis v. Reno, 204 F.3d 65 (3rd Cir. 2000).

"Although habeas corpus petitions challenging the fact or duration of confinement are excluded from the exhaustion of administrative remedies requirement, 18 U.S.C. sec. 3626(g)(2), petitions such as the instant petition, challenging the conditions of confinement or the execution of a sentence are subject to the PLRA and exhaustion is mandatory. Id.; O'Guinn v. Lovelock Corr. Ctr., 502 F.3d 1056, 1061 (9th Cir. 2007). "When a statute requires exhaustion, a petitioner's failure to do so deprives this court of jurisdiction." El Rescate Legal Services, Inc., v. Executive Office of Immigrant Review, 959 F.2d 742, 746 (9th Cir.) 1991)

(citing Reid v. Engen, 765 F.2d 1457, 1462 (9th Cir. 1985)).

In this case petitioner concedes that he has not exhausted his administrative remedies.

If the district court concludes that the prisoner has not exhausted non-judicial remedies, the proper remedy is dismissal of the claim without prejudice. Waytt v. Terhune, 315 F.3d 1108 (9th Cir. 2003).

Based on the foregoing, petitioner's petition should be denied without prejudice. This proceeding should be dismissed.

Petitioner's Motion for Appointment of Counsel (#3) should be denied as moot.

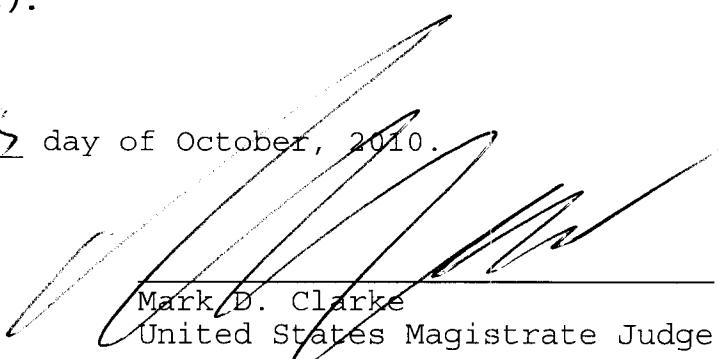
This recommendation is not an order that is immediately appealable to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. Any notice of appeal pursuant to Rule 4(a)(1), Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, should not be filed until entry of the district court's judgment or appealable order. The parties shall have fourteen (14) days from the date of service of a copy of this recommendation within which to file specific written objections with the court. Thereafter, the parties have fourteen (14) days within which to file a response to the objections. Failure to timely file objections to any factual determinations of the Magistrate Judge will be considered a waiver of a party's right to de novo consideration of the factual issues and will constitute a waiver of a party's right to appellate review of the findings of fact in an order or

judgment entered pursuant to the Magistrate Judge's recommendation.

Certificate of Appealability

Should petitioner appeal, a certificate of appealability should be denied as petitioner has not made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right. See, 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2).

DATED this 15 day of October, 2010.


Mark D. Clarke
United States Magistrate Judge